BALLIES OF STURBERS

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway—HUNCHBACK—MY YOUNG WIFE AND MY OLD UNBRELLA. BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street—OUR GAL-UR-NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Rombo and Ju-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-The STRANGER

ST. CHARLES TREATRE, Bewery-Afternoon-Kiss I was Dark-Double Bended Room. Evening-Soldier Return-Queen of the Abruzzi-Ladies Riches. AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternson and Evening-St. Me

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN Malodies by Christy's Opera Though. WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Haff, 444 Broad

MADISON ENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAN GEORANA, MG Broadway-BARVARD'S PANODAMA OF

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway CHINESE ROOMS-NEW ORLEANS SERENABERS.

New York, Wednesday, June 1, 1853.

Matis for Europe. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The Conard mail steamship Africa. Capt. Harrison heave this port to-day, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition

Laverreot-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine

-Livingsten, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse. R. H. Reveil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close at half-past ten e'clock

this morning. The WERELY HERALD will be published at half-past nine e clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six-

The short trip of the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool to this port, put us in possession of news from England and the continent of Europe up to the 21st of May, files of papers from the East Indies, and a highly interesting letter from our special correspondent in China, all of which we received a little after noon yesterday.

The English House of Commons had met, and

judging from the number of notices of motions placed upon the books, members were much invigorated by the Whitsuntide recess. Ministerial explanations were asked for regarding the annexation of Pegu, and the reported intervention in the affairs of China. Sir C. Wood stated, in reply to the first, that the serritory was held by the authority of the Governor-General of India, having the approval of the executive at home, in lieu of war expenses. Lord John Russell answered the last by acknowledging that His Celestial Majesty had sought British aid, but that nothing further than the protection of English property would be attempted.

The Customs Acts Report, and that of the Committee of Ways and Means-on the Gladstone budget-were accepted. A bill for the better regulation of nunneries had been introduced, in which the habeas corpus of the constitution was intended to supersede the habeas corpus of the church, with regard to young ladies.

Captain Gordon, of the American liner "Albert." died very suddenly in London.

In France, the imperial project for the revival of two sections of the penal code, excited deep feelings of apprehension for the peace of the country. It was said that pecuniary embarrassments pressed upon the Emperor, and that his temper was onsiderably chafed by the reception given to Leopold of Belgium by his royal neighbors. The Bourse was hourly agitated by rumors said to be from Constan tinople. The Journal disavowed any hostile intention of the government towards the Sandwich

The Madrid press was in a perfect blaze regarding the appointment of Mr. Soule. One section reco mended his non-reception by the cabinet and court, and the other advised the consolation of haughty Cas-

The disciples of Joe Smith were likely to fare ill in Prussia.

At Constantinople there had been a temporary suspension of diplomatic movements, but it was said that Prince Menschikoff had received despatches, the contents of which he had not yet communicated to the government of the Porte, and commercial men felt a little uneasy regarding the result of his mis-

The elections in Holland had been, so far, adverse to the Catholic interest, and a similar anti-Catholic spirit seemed to pervade the Swiss federal

Our East Indian advices and China correspondence are by far the most interesting items of the foreign news. The letter of our China correspondent gives a succinct sketch of the progress of the revolution, and a distinct foreshadowing of its effect, both in a territorial, commercial and religious point of view. The early education of the successful leader is mentioned, and the religio-political power which now directs him alluded to.

In addition, we publish an important article from the Singapore Free Press, from which it would seem as if our Eastern cotemporary invited a little Yankee enterprise towards his quarter of the globe. Considering the relations existing between the English government and the Indian press, and taking into account the aspect of Indian affairs in London, the article has more than usual significance.

The debates in both branches of our State Legis lature yesterday were of an exceeding spicy and interesting character. The Senate, after passing some bills of minor importance, took up the Anti liquor bill-very similar to the Maine law-the consideration of which consumed most of the day. The diversity of opinion upon this measure among Senators is somewhat surprising. Mr. Beekman in the course of his remarks, it will be seen made a general onslaught against socialism while Mr. Cooley, on the other hand, came out bodly in defence of the Maineacs. The controversy was terminated by re-committing the bill to the Committee of the Whole for amendments by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor. This probably puts the measure to sleep for the remainder of the session. The Assemblymen, during the morning hour, amused each other with a variety of farcical remarks upon a proposition to reconsider the vote accepting the invitation to participate in the railway consolidation festival at Niagara. Having given vent to their wit, they took up the canal enlargement question, which occupied their attention for the balance of the day. The plan of Sena tor Vanderbilt, including Mr. Hadley's amendment, was voted down, and at the time of adjournment several members were struggling to amend the proposition of Mr. West. It is reported that the Governor intends to veto the bill extending the basis of bank circulation. Read the highly interesting despatch from our special correspondent

The slavery question is still the great topic of dis-cussion in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Buffalo. The Southern delegates deplore the further agitation of the subject, and have plainly intimated, by a protest, that should a measure now pending, requesting their churches to answer inquiries respecting slavery be passed, said churches will be compelled to secede. On the other hand, the dele gates from the West threaten to secede unless a deeved stand is taken by the Assembly upon the

matter at issue. Present appearances in Scate that the Northern and Southern Presbyteri an churches will follow the example of the Method ists, and dissolve the bonds of union before r , great while. Among other things, we observe that the members of the Assembly have almost unani mously declared notwithstanding the report of D r. Cox, that the marriage of a man to his niece, is contrary to the laws of God, and revolting to hu man nature.

The Methodist Episcopal Cor ference closed their session yesterday. The charge is made by the Rev. Mr. Pease against the Presidi ag Elder, (the Rev. Heman Bangs,) were with bu't two exceptions voted down by the members present, and the characters of both of the reverend gent'emen were passed. The Bishop read the appointment of the various members for the ensuing year, which interesting document, together with our report, will be found else

We learn from Washington that five or six mor clerks were discharged from the Census bureau yesterday, and that it is in contemplation to reduce the force to thirty in that department by the first of next month. The retiring Commissioner of Public Works is reported to have been burnt in effigy on Monday

Judge Thos. M. Pettit, the recently appointed Director of the United States Mint, died in Philadelphia last Monday night.

Dr. Kane sailed yesterday in, the brig Advance, on his second expedition to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. He was accompanied down the bay by his father, Judge Kane, his three brothers, and a large number of friends. The steamboat Union, with the members of the New York Masonic Grand Lodge, and a company of two or three hundred persons, proceeded a long distance with them. An interesting account of the departure of the expedition will be found in another the Naw York Herald will be received at the following

Mr. Meagher lectured before a crowded audience in Boston last evening.

By reference to the statistics elsewhere, it will be seen that no less than nine thousand one hundred and thirty-two persons arrived at this port during the three days ending on Monday last. Elight persons were killed by the explosion of the

poiler of a steamer at Quebec on Monday night. The trial of Captain Molony, charged with the murder of two sailors on board the ship Roscius, in which Dr. Christian is included as a principal, will be moved on to-day, in the United States Circuit

In the Supreme Court, general term, there will be an argument this day in the case of Fitzgerald, convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced for execution on the 17th of June.

The trial of Woodward, for the murder of his wife, having been commenced in the Criminal Court at Washington yesterday, it is probable the case of John Charles Gardner will be postponed till September

In addition to a variety of other interesting matter, to-day's inside pages contain the Act Regulating the New Currency; The Southern Commercial Movement; Presidential Appointments; The New Government of Minnesota; Commercial, Theatrical, Sporting and Miscellaneous News, &c.

## Movements of the Colored Men-Dead against Liberia

We have received from George T. Downing, colored American," (so widely celebrated for his extra fine large fat oysters, fried, roasted, or stewed) the following diplomatic note on the African colonization question:-

PROVIDENCE, May 20, 1853.

MR. BENNETT:—
DEAR FRIEND—Enclosed are the proceedings of a meeting of the colored citizens of this city. It will be seen that here, as well as elsewhere, colored men are resolved upon doing something. It will be seen that they are determined in their hostility to the Colonization Society and the Fugitive Slave law, and that they are resolved to fight against all the legal disabilities that they labor under in the State. I call your attention to the same, as I am aware that you would be advised as to all that is going on. The communication is from the Providence Post of today. Very respectfully, yours,

to-day. Very respectfully, yours,
GBO. T. DOWNING,
(As the Herald would say, F. R. S.)

The meeting to which this communication refers was held in Providence. Rhode Island on the 27th and 28th ult., and its objects may be guessed at from the following pointed and comprehensive preamble to their opening reso-

Whereas, we are an oppressed people, desirous of off our depressions; Whereas, we have er are a people widely scattered all over the land, with scarcely any communion, with ac friendly sympathising press generally circulating in our midst; Whereas, the Fugitive Slave Law still causes fluttering as, the Fugitive Slave Law still causes fluttering hearts; Whereas, there is an awakening conscience abroad, which can better be aroused by those striking "who would be free," and believing that the time has come for a continuous existence of some national organization of our own people; Therefore, we hail with great satisfaction the announcement in Frederick Douglass' paper, of a call for a national convention of our people, to assemble on the 6th of July next, in the city of Rochester, New York, and do resolve to send delegates thereto, and otherwise give it the hearty cooperation which its importance give it the hearty cooperation which its importance give it the hearty co-operation which its importance

Mark that! A National Convention of the free blacks of the United States, in the city of Rochester, on the sixth day of July, in opposition to the Fugitive Slave law and the African colonization scheme! And this Providence meeting thus throws down the gauntlet to the administration at Washington, and the Castle Garden Union Safety Committee.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave law, while it can conscience, of giving activity to the crippled re-gards for freedom existing in the American breast is none the less entitled to our execration and contempt, because it is a blot upon our national charac-ter, because of its brutal inhumanity in desolating happy firesides, creating universal alarm and distress, and because it sets at defiance the law of God.

And George T. Downing, and his Rhode Island associates, (who can't think of giving up the profits of the oyster business in this country yet awhile,) thus lay down the law upon the colonization question, and indirectly against hat insidious project of George Sanders & Company, of the Ebony line of steamers, for the transportation of the "free colored Americans"

Resolved, That it is the wish of the Colonization Society to get us away from America to Africa, be-cause they hate us; but here we will remain—we have a work to perform at home before we can go abroad—we have to redeem ourselves from the deabroad—we have to redeem ourselves from the de-grading position we have occupied—our country-men must here repair the injustice they have done us—we have an inseparable identity with the mi-lions of enslaved in the land. Aye, it would war with the desire of God for us to leave the continent. Resolved, That the American colonization scheme, ever false and unjust, because conceived, existing and persisting in error and injustice, is no less en-titled to our uncompromising condemnation and contitled to our uncompromising condemnation and con-tempt because it makes prominent the false plea that it is the Christianizing and civilizing of Africa that impels them to effort.

Here they are going to remain. That's flat. They don't intend to be humbugged by the cry that they are proper instruments for Christianizing benighted Africa. That's all moonshine. And, by the way, the letter of G. T. D., in one of the leading abolition organs of this city yesterday, enlarges, to some extent, upon the hostility of our free blacks to Liberia. Downing has no fancy for the pestilential coast of Africa-no white men-no oysters there; and besides, he desires first to achieve the emancipation of the slaves of the South, and the elevation of the black man to the same platform, political and social, with the white man in the United States. When all this is accomplished he will be ready to discuss the question of Christianizing Africa upon the scheme of the Liberian Colonization

Society, but not before. We may, therefore, take it for granted that of a system of general co-operation between the

se the leading black men of the North have set their faces against the colonization project, they will be very apt to rally the masses of their Northern brethren in active hostility against it at their forthcoming National Convention at Rochester. We may further assume that that convention will establish something free blacks of the North and the white abolitionists, from Massachusetts to Wisconsin, and thus bring another active element into the agitation of the slavery question, which has been passive heretofore.

In contemplating this combined movement against the Fugitive Slave law-against the Colonization Society, and against emigration to Liberia, and in support of the dark and bloody schemes of the abolitionists-we are constrained to ask. Where is the Castle Garden Union Safety Committee ? Do they not see that the abolitionists, whites and blacks, male and female, are concocting a more formidable crusade against the institutions of the South than any which has yet threatened the safety of the Union? We call the attention of Gen. Pierce to this movement before he makes any more free-soil appointments.

American Biographics—Splendid Hit in the Pictorial Line—Pienty of Eminent Ameri-

This is the age of pictorials. What a suggestive fact! How interesting it would be to trace it back in its genealogy-away back to the woodcuts of Albert Durer—to the illuminations of the monkish manuscripts of the dark agesto the works of art of the ancient Romans, of of Nimroud, of Baalbec. of Petræ, of Elephanta, of China, and of Yucatan! How strange, too, prima facie, that in these days of steamboats, steamships, steam locomotives, electrical telegraphs, and gold mines, and everything utilitarian and fast-thirty, forty, fifty miles an hour; and yet how consistent with the spirit of the times, that pictorial newspapers, pamphlets and books should be all the rage. Happy the man, now, who is an engraver on wood, or stone, or type metal, or copper, or steel. He has a fortune in his hands, for now a periodical or a book without engravings is a poor thing-people will not buy it, and it won't pay.

Some shrewd and lucky men of genius have appropriated this universal rage for pictorials to a practical purpose, and have coined money by it. We might advert for examples to our most popular literary magazines; to the illustrated "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" to that readable and interesting work, with a portrait to each memoir, of "The Napoleon Dynasty;" to that copious and complete report, with pictures to match, of the Forrest Divorce Case, by the Law Reporter of the New York HERALD; and. in fact, to every pictorial work of any pretensions at all, that has been published since the last French Revolution.

But perhaps the best hit in the pictorial book business of the last twelve months, is an "elegantly got up" octavo, intituled "Portraits and Memoirs of Eminent Americans," (mark the qualification, "eminent Americans,") by John Livingston, of the New York bar. And as this work "opens up" a new epech in the great chapter of American biography, we propose to give it a brief inspection, for the benefit of the public, in contrast to another New York biographical work of a recent date, entitled "Men of Our Time." which is not illustrated.

Mr. Livingston's "Eminent Americans," in the two volumes which have been issued, (and there is a third under way,) comprehend one hundred and four biographical sketches, each with a pretty well engraved portrait of the man whose history is appended. This catalogue includes a few really "eminent" men; but the "overwhelming majority" are country court lawyers, and the presidents of country banks, some of them, very likely, of the wild cat or red dog stripe of shinplasters, if they were only brought to the pinch. And, as an illustration of the relative value which Mr. Livingston attaches to different classes of individuals, we find that while some twenty lines are given to the biography of John Randolph Clay, our Minister at Peru, not less than fortyeight mortal octavo pages are bestowed upon the life and public services of a Bank President of Chautauque county. New York. We are thus particular in designating the locality of 'eminent American," because we know that not one in ten thousand of the readers of the HERALD will know where to "spot him." And this sort of discrimination in favor of bank presidents pervades this extraordinary compilation of "eminent Americans," throughout.

Yet it is an interesting work. A connoisseur in phrenology and physiognomy, especially, will find it so. The portraits, as a general rule. go strongly to confirm the description by Dickens of the Americans at the London Crystal Palace-"they are a lean, hard, dry, leathery set of men, in black satin waistcoasts," with here and there a good fat one, jovial and generous. But altogether, a traveller accustomed to the society of "eminent" men, from these one hundred and four portraits of "eminent Americans" would be very apt to form a most disparaging and unjust opinion of our common, every day people. In this view, we should regret to hear that the popularity of Mr. Livingston's work extended beyond the boundaries of our own country. And we say this, with the full admission that we have not the slightest doubt in the world, that within his own immediate bailiwick. the most obscure of these "eminent Americans," is deservidly considered a very great man The only difference between John Jones and Henry Clay, as an "eminent American." is, that the fame of the one does not cover quite so much territory as the name of the other. That's all.

Still, these volumes are interesting as a literary curiosity; and may be useful for further reference, in many respects. For instance-one of these days there will come upon us a general financial explosion, and a bursting up of all the wild cat. red dog, and other shaky banks in the Union. The storm is steadily brewing now, When the crash comes on, we may expect the sudden disappearance from their banks of a considerable number of the officers of our various financial institutions. In that event, to such as may desire to find them, it is not impossible that Mr. Livingston's portraits may be useful in some cases, as a guide. In regard to such a contingency, we would suggest the addition of the cashiers of all the banks in the Union to these "Memoirs and Portraits of eminent Americans."

Upon the main chance, however, we suspect Mr. Livingston has been eminently successful-A book got up on such a plan cannot fail. And what a field is here opened for American enterprise! With this discovery, in fact, rightly followed up, the necessity for an international copyright law may be said to exist

Contrasted with the book called the "Men of

our Time," these "Eminent Americans" appear in the boldest relief. The former work is an "omnium gatherum" of Tom, Dick and Harry, the main object apparently being to smuggle into good company a large number of outsiders But the book has no portraits, and in that point fails of meeting the spirit of the age. True, Mr. Cornelius Mathews and Horace Greely may go down to posterity among the "men of our time:" but how much more satisfactory, could they be enrolled among Mr. Livingston's "eminent Americans," with a portrait!

Finally, the mine which has been opened by Mr. Livingston, from the fact that he continues working it is a rich one. It is a California placer; for "eminent Americans," like many of his, are as plentiful as blackberries. And if they are willing to pay handsomely for it, they ought to be immortalized. Let our needy literary writers step in. The mine is free. Pictorial biographies are just the thing. There are plenty of 'eminent Americans."

JOHN BULL MENDING HIS PACE ON THE ATLAN-TIC.—The last two performances of the new Cunard steamer Arabia will have the effect of infusing fresh confidence and hopes into the breast of John Bull, and of rendering the contest for naval superiority between England and the United States still more interesting and exciting. Heretofore, the results of the weekly contest were too invariably alike, victory almost always resting with the steamers of the Collins line. But now the Arabia, built expressly as a prize disputant in the race, has twice succeeded in beating her more immediate comthe Greeks, of the Egyptians, of the Pyramid Capetitor, the Arctic, and has made the last western trip in a shorter time than that yet attained by any of the vessels of the same line.

The Arabia arrived in port at noon yesterday, having made the passage in ten days and something over two hours-being a gain over the time of the Arctic of six and three-quarter hours. Her preceding trip eastward was accomplished by two hours inside of ten days-

thus beating the Arctic each way. This victory has been the cause of great rejoicing among the English residents of New York, as there was an intense anxiety felt as to the result of the contest between the Arctic and Arabia, and heavy bets were pending on the issue. But though this glorification is very natural under the circumstances, the Collins line can well afford to suffer this defeat, inasmuch-as it will be seen by a compilation under our news head-that, of the six quickest trips on record. only one of them was made by a Cunard steamer, and that is the one now in question, it being, moreover, the largest of the six. The Arabia, however, has proved herself a gallant

Talk on 'Change.

Considerable gratification was expressed by English merchants on 'Change at the speedy voyage of the Arabia; yet the Americans reminded them that she had only beat the Arctic six or seven hours. The Arabia, however, was admitted to be a noble ship, and ahead of any English steamer afloat; and the prospect was that others could be built in every respect equal to the present Collins line; but by that time the Americans might also be able to improve, and build others far ahead of anything now affect. At all events, the competition excited was likely to do good. Without the Collins line we should not have

had the Arabia running to this port.

The arrival of the clipper ship Centest at this port was announced yesterday, in eighty days from San Fran cisco. A splendid passage, but not equal to that of the Northern Light. Her log should go to Lieut. Maury. A ship merchant exhibited on 'Change the medel of a elipper, constructed by Mr. Orlando B. Merrill, of New

buryport, as far back as 1796. He built a vessel according to this medel for the Messrs. Perkins, of Boston which went to Gotbenburg and back in eighty days. He also built the celebrated United States sloop-of-war Wasp

Complaint was made that the son, (said to be quite a young man,) of Dr. R. Patterson, of Philadelphis, late Director of the Mint, should have been selected as an agent to visit New York and make arrangements for carrying into operation the Assay Office in this city. It was charged that the Doctor had cast his influence, in common with many other leading men in Philadelphia, against the organization of a Mint or Assay Office in this party from another city to fill a public trust, and especially from a city which had opposed the measure, while New York, in a population of about six hundred thourand inhabitants, was presumed to have some men com petent to discharge its duties.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 3,000 bales, at steady prices. Breadstuffs were unchanged and rather quiet. Pork was some firmer.

Marine Affairs.

ANOTHER QUICK TRIP FROM CALIFORNIA. - The New York cilipper ship Contest, Captain Brewster, arrived yesterday from San Francisco in the short space of seventy-nine days and a half. She left the Heads, below San Francisso, on the 12th March, at 3 P. M.; crossed the line March 27, in lat. 11634, when 15 days out ; passed Cape Horn April 20, when 39 days out, and crossed the line in the Atlantic on the 12th ultimo, in 61 days. On the 27th ultimo, in lat. 37%, was becalmed, after which experienced light airs and calms, until she made the land, on the 30th, and took a pilot. The Contest has only been absent six months and fifteen days, the shortest period we believe, in which the voyage has ever been done from any port. Her trip home is the quickest ever yet recorded. The Contest was built by Mr. W. H. Webb. this city, who also built the Comet, which lately returnfrom the same port under 83 days.

THE STEAMSHIP JAS. ADGER, Captain Dickinson, arrived

yesterday morning from Charleston, in 52 hours. We were supplied by the purser with late Charleston and other southern papers.

HON, EDWARD EVERETT'S LECTURE.—The last of the course of lectures provided for our citizens by the New York Historical Society, and for the benefit of of its fireproof building fand, will be delivered this evening at Metropolitan Hall, by the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. As a brilliant orator and an accomplish scholar Mr. Everett has few equals in the country, and since the death of Daniel Webster he has been properly alesignated and regarded as the great New England man. The community will have a rich intellectual trea in the lecture of this evening.

Arthur Spring, the Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1853 DEAR SIR-Through the kindness of one of the off eers of the Moyamensing prison, I to day spent some moments in the cell of Arthur Spring, the condemned nurderer. On entering the cell we found him seated or his bunk, by the side of his spiritual adviser, who har pened at the time to be making his morning visit, th clergyman holding in his hand a copy of the Bible. There were two chairs in the cell, and by invitation of Spring himself we took seats, and he readily entered into conversation. In reply to the remark that he was looking very well, he said he sait more and more cheerful as he approached the graw. To the question of the writer, who was ignorant of the precise time of the execution, he replied that "a week more next Friday is the day." He then alluded to the report that he committed a nurder at Halliax some years since, and said that it was another person of the same name, and that he knew him well, &c. The huge iron chain, one end made fast to a staple in the floor, and the other about his accle, prevented him from leaving his seat, though from accident or design on his part the chain was nearly covered by some of the bedelothes.

From the fiendish nature of his crimes, and the likenesses, or what purported to be likenesses, in the newsinto conversation. In reply to the remark that he wa

From the fiendish nature of his crimes, and the likenesses, or what purported to be likenesses, in the new-papers, I expected to see a man with a savage and desperate expression of countenance; but in this I was strangely disappointed. He has rather of an intelligent, thoughtful look, with an eye entirely at rest, and indicating the most perfect self-possession. In short, he is about the last person who would be selected in a promiseuous assemblage as the author of the horrid deeds which have been attributed to and proved upon him. He still persists in charging his son with the horrible murder for which he is soon to suffer death.

FRESHETS.—The late rains caused severe freshets in Maine. The farmers have suffered severely by the washing of their lands, which had just been seeded. Considerable damage was done to the embankments, &c., on the Androseogyin and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroads. There was a high freshet on the upper Kennebec, and the bosms above Augusta have been carried away, and the river above Gardiner is filled with logs. Logs are piled up against the piers of the bridge at Gardiner afteen feet out of water.

The Aretic Expedition.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE ADVANCE—BIOGRAPHICAL SECTION OF DR. KANE, THE COMMANDER, ETC. Dr. Kane and his intrepid crew sailed from this por resterday, for the Arctic regions, in search effthe lost na-rigator, Sir John Franklin. The brig Advance, of which we have already given a full description, was towed into the stream about nine o'clock in the morning, and anchored astern of the Sardinian frigate, where she remain ed for two hours, an object of intense curiosity to hundreds of persons on the Battery.

About ten o'clock Dr. Kane arrived on board, and be

tween that and twelve o'clock, the hour of her departure

all anxious to bid him farewell before leaving on his nobl

and philanthropic, but perilous enterprise. Dr. Kane, himself, was in excellent health and spirits, and his

he was visited by a considerable number of his

officers and crew, who are as gallant a company as ever embarked on an expedition, appeared to anticipate the hardships and difficulties which they must en counter, with the feelings of men bound upon a voyage of pleasure. As we boarded her about two hour before she was taken in tow, we had an excellent opportunity of observing the preparations which had been made for the expedition. Nothing has been left un-done to supply her commander with every facility neces-sary for the prosecution of his search in quest of Sir n Franklin and in making scientific investigation and discoveries in the Arctic regions. Dr. Kane believes that there is a probability of Sir John Franklin's bei still alive, and bases his convictions on the fact that, h the most remote region yet penetrated by any explorers, there is abundance of animal life. "The resources of that region," he says, in one of his lectures, "for the support of life, are surprisingly greater than the public generally aware." He is supplied with provisions for three years, although he thinks he will not be longer away than two years, at the utmost; and he takes wit him several sledges, for the purpose of travelling over the ice when his vessel is frozen in and unable to pursue her voyage. These sledges are perfect curio-ities and would astonish those who are unacquainted with the mode of travel in the Arctic regions. There are two kinds, one of which is about fourteen inches wide fourteen feet long, and is drawn by twelve Esquimaux dogs. These are used solely for the conveyance of provisions, clothing, &c.; while the other sledges, which are nine and thirteen feet long by four in breadth, will be employed to convey the members of the expedition. Be-sides these, he is provided with wicker work boats, covered with India rubber, which renders them completely im-pervious to water. With these they will cross any openings in the ice that may impede their progress. As it is impossible for them to use coal while travelling in their sledges, they are furnished with an excellent substitute in the form of alcohol, of which they have a large supply. They have also a forge, a considerable amount of and snow shoes, which they will find particularly useful in pursuing their explorations on foot. Besides these Dr. Kane is provided with an extensive library, and a complete set of scientific instruments.

About an hour before her departure, Judge Kane and three of his sons, Captain Levy, of the United States Navy, Colonel Lieper, and Mr. Henry Grinnell, came on board, with several of the Doctor's intimate friends. It was 12 o'clock before the Union, with the members of the New York Grand Lodge of Masons, came alongside, and then they greeted him with such a cheer as Americans only can give, and which received a hearty response from those on board the Advance. Soon after, the towboat Titan, which was volunteered gratui ously for the service. by her owner, arrived, the anchor was weighed, and the gallant craft was taken down the bay by her powerful assistant, followed closely by the Union. It would be a difficult task to enumerate the cheers that were given on both sides during the passage—in fact, the enthusiasm of the Dector's friends appeared to know no bounds. When the Advance was about twenty miles from the Battery, the Union returned, after giving nine hearty cheers, and the Titan continued down the bay about ten miles further. Then the hawser was parted, and the noble commander and his crew proceeded on their solitary voyage in their stout little craft, while many a Godspeed went with them. It was nearly a quarter of an hour, however, before she got under way, and the Titan turned her prow toward New York. But before we got out of halling distance another three cheers, thrice repeated, was given, when the sailors of the Advance ran up the rigging, and respended with three more. Then when the voice was los in the lengthening distance, a mute farewell was waved to those on board the Advance, Dr. Kane remaining on deck till he could no longer be distinguished among his erew by those on the Titan. The last we saw of his vessel she was under full headway. It was seven o'clock be fore the Titan landed her passengers.

We consider this a particularly appropriate time to give a brief sketch of the life of Dr. Kane, now that he is be-

fore the world in a more conspicuous position than he has ever occupied before. He was born in Philadelphia on

the 3d of February, 1822, so that he is at present about thirty one years old. In 1843 he graduated, after a seven years course of studies, at the Pennsylvania Medical University, and soon after he entered the United States navy as assistant surgeon. While acting in this capacity he was appointed as physician in the first embassy to China tion led him to project a visit to the interior, but the dif-ficulties were so numerous that he could not accomplish his purpose as fully as he desired. He, however, succeeded in travelling over a large section of the country and before his return he visited the Philippines, Ceylon, and other islands in that region, and even suc penetrating into the interior of India. His travels through these regions were full of adventures and perils; but perils to a man of Dr. Kane's temperament appear only to have the effect of making them more attractive. While in India, he descended the crater of the Tael of Luzon, suspended by a bamboo rope. from a projecting srag which towered above the interior scoria and debris, over two hundred feet. This act of daring nearly cost him his life, for the natives regarded it as a sacrilegious act, which could only be effaced by the death of the impious offender. Dr. Kane, however, escap ed their pious vengeance, and afterwards went to the Ladrone Islands with the celebrated Baron Loe, of Prussia, where he was attacked by a whole tribe of the savage inhabitants of those islands. Against these he successjully defended himself; but the hardships he and his com anion subsequently underwent were more than the latter could endure, and he sunk under them. Dr. Kane alone passed over to Egypt, ascended the Nile as far as the confines of Nubia, and remained during a whole season among the ruins of ancient Egypt, in antiquarian research. Leaving Egypt he visited Greece next, which he traversed on foot, returning to the United States in 1846. When he arrived his love of adventure would not allow him to remain inactive, and he applied almost immediately after his return, to the government, for a commission to Mexi-co. Failing to obtain this, he accepted an appointment on board of a United States vessel bound to the African coast. Arriving there he could not resist the temptation o see the slave marts of Whydah, but was met in his journey by that terrible enemy of the white man-the African fever. He was brought home in a state of extreme ill health and emaciation; but although almost un able to move, he made his way to Washington, from Phiadelphia, against the earnest entreaties of his family, presented himself with shaven head and tottering limbs. to President Polk, and demanded what had before been refused him-a commission to Mexico. The President could not deny his request, and entrusted him with important despatches for the Commander in chief, General Scott. He was given as an escort through Mexico, the notorious company of Colonel Dominguez, who started with him from Vera Cruz. As they were approaching Nopaluca, near Puebla, they were in ormed by a Mexican that a large body of Mexican soldiers were on their way to intercept them, and at tha time were but a short distance off. Dominguez refuse o proceed any further, and was about retreating when Dr. Kane commanded him to remain with him, threat ening the vengeance of his government if his company should leave him. Having succeeded in preventing hi from turning his back on the enemy, he finally induced him to attack them. Placing himself at the head of his escort, Dr. Kane took advandage of a rising ground to sweep down upon the Mexicans, who were thrown int confusion by the intrepidity of his charge. Rallying, how ever, they made a stout resistance, and it was not until after a severe skirmish that they were defeated, and the principal part of them taken prisoners. These consisted of a number of distinguished officers in the Mexican army, who were on their way to join their commander Among them was Gen. Torrejon, who led the cavalry at Buena Vista and Major General Antonio Gaona and his so The latter was dangerously wounded by Dr. Kane, who in a personal encounter, ran him through the body with his sword. When the skirmish was over, the Doctor, finding that his antagonist was seriously injured, ha recourse to his surgical skill to save his life, and the result proved that it was of ne ordinary character. With no other instrument than the bent prong of a fork and a piece of pack thread, he tied up an artery from which the life of the young soldier was fast obbing, and placed him in a condition that he could be conveyed safely to Puebla. No scener, however, had he concluded this humane act, han he was informed by young Gaona that he over-

because he had, at one time, put him in prison. Br. Kane instantly interfered, placed himself between his-escort and his prisoners, and threatened to shoot the first man who attempted the life of Majer Gaena. Dofirst man who attempted the life of Major Gaesa. Bo-mingues became infuriated, ordered his men-to charge; but the first man of the sem-pany, named Pallasson, fell before the fire of Dr. Kane, who piled his revolver with fatal effect upon all who came within its reach. With a severe lanes wound-in his thigh, he managed to keep them at bay, and saved his priseners from their fury, until he arrived in Paebla, where they were placed under the charge of Col. Childs Dr. Kane, whose wounds were very serious, was detained here for many days, during which he was attended and nursed with the most tender care by the family of Major Gaona, who is now among the most ardent friends and admirers of our noble and gifted countryman. There is one thing in this romantic adventure which we should not omit to mention. Dr. Kane thought, and still thinks, more of the surgical skill which he displayed at that

heard Domingues say he would take the life of his father

AND TRATA CHARLES ATTORNEY INC.

skirmish than of his capturing the prisoners or defend-ing them from the treachery of his escort. Here we must close our brief sketch of the Me of Dr. Kane. It is unnecessary to say anything of his first expedition to the Arctic regions, for that is already fresh in the minds of our readers. Of his second, we can only ex-press our unbounded confidence in the abilities, the indefatigable perseverance, and the indomitable courage, which Dr. Kane brings to it; and we believe there is no man living who is better suited by nature for the moble enterprise in which he is engaged. Even should he not succeed in discovering traces of Sir John Franklin, we feel certain that his investigations will result in important scientific discoveries. We wish him, therefore, Godspeed, and a safe return to his country and friends.

Police Intelligence.

Riot and Violence on Board Ship.—Officers Prince John Davis, Mansfield. and Lord, of the lower police court, yesterday arrested two men named Henry Krack and Peter Meyer, of No. 59 Washington street, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborn, wherein they stand charged with being a part of a gang of men who forced their way on board the Hamburg bark called the Rhine, on Sunday night last, committing great violence on board ship, assaulting Louis Schwidt, the steward of the bark, and a passenger received a severe stab. The intent of the riot was, it seems, to effect the escape of the seamen of said vessel, who wanted to desert. Justice Osborn held the two accused parties to answer the charge.

Passing a Falze Theen.—The police yesterday arrested Valentine Swissler. on a charge of passing a false token, in the form of a 35 gold piece, to Wentline Guest, of 151 Canal street, for which Mr. Guest gave good money. The accused was taken before Justice M'Grath, who committed him to prison to answer the charge.

Charge of Scaling a 3100 Bill.—Yesterday officer Martin, of the lower police court, arrested a boy named Patrick Cepner, and his mother Honors, on a charge of stealing a 3100 bill. Itseems that Mr. J. T. Goodliff, of 25 Wall street, lost the bill in question, in William street, and the boy Lonner found it. Mr. Goodliff was informed that the boy Conner found it. Mr. Goodliff was informed that the boy Londer was the server of the stole marked will further the ends of justice by calling on the above named officer, at the Tombs police court.

Staling Monry—Two women, named Mary Ams Smith and Caroline Doyle were yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing Monry—Two women, named Mary Ams Smith and Caroline Doyle were yesterday arrested an a charge of stealing 345 which is bellewed to be a portion of the sloo bill. The person who changed the \$100 feer found secreted at the Tombs police court.

Staling Monry—Two women, named Mary Ams Smith and Caroline Doyle were yesterday arrested on a charge of steali

born.

Carcless Shooting.—A man named Michael Clark was ar-

Carcless Shooting.—A man named Michael Clark was arrested for carclessly shooting a pistol from a window in Greene street, on Sunday night, wounding three persens. Officer Bowker took the accused into curtody, and Justice McGrath held him to bail to answer the charge.

Violent Assault.—A man named John Collies was yesterday arrested by officer Cargill, of the Second district police court, on a charge of breaking into the house of Patrick Lee, residing at the corner of First avenue and Sixteenth street, and assaulting and beating him in a very severe and dangerous manner; in addition to which, Mr. Lee says he was robbed of five dellars during the assault.

Board of Assistant Aldermen

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

OFFICIAL.

TUESDAY, May 31.—The Board met pursuant to special call, signed by His Honor the Mayor, relative to considering and passing upon ordinance making an appropriation for quota for State school moneys.

Present—Assistant Alderman Ring, in the chair, Assistantfaldermen Mabbatt, O'Brien, Maybes, Hunt, Bouton, Barker, C. awford

The Chairman announced that a quorum not being present, the Board stood adjourned to Wednesday afternoon, at six o'clock. From the minutes.

C. T. McCLENECHAN, Clerk.

705. 707 to 716. 718, 719, 721, 722, 723, 720, 510, 500, 522, 726 to 735, 737 to 745.

SUPPRING COURT—Special Term.—Notes of issue for the June term must be filed to-day.

SUPPRING COURT—Circuit.—The Church case still on.

New York, May 31, 1853,-The Directors of Rew York Finy 31, 1853,—The Directors of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, give notice that the Exhibition will be opened on the 18th day of July.

In making this announcement, the Directors avail themselves of the opportunity to state that the building which they have erected, and the Exhibition which they have prepared will, they believe, fully meet the just expectations of the public.

It is proper that it should be known that, in order to afford ample scope for the inventive talent and skill of our.

have increased the size of the building by adding nearly onefourth to its area, beyond what was originally contemplated,
so that we have now for the purposes of exhibition two hundrec thousand square feet, or nearly five acres.
Not limiting their plans to a display merely curious or
attractive, the Directors have organized a department of
mineralogy and geology, in which some of the best scientifictalent of the country has been employed; and the foundation is thus laid of a most valuable national collection of
the mineral resources of the country.
The Directors had hoped to open the Exhibition at an
earlier period, but the novelty and intricacy of the style of
construction and the high standard of architectural beauty
which it has been the object of the Association to attain,
have produced delay, and it has been impracticable for the
Directors, notwithstanding their utmost vigilance and
their most earnest desire, to announce the opening at an
earlier day.

their most carnest desire, to announce the opening at an earlier day.

In regard to the general character of the exhibition, the result promises to be most gratifying, and not unworthy of the confidence manifested towards it by the government of the Chited States, a confidence which has elicited a cordial response from the governments of foreign countries. It will, unquestionably, be the most attractive and interesting collection of the works of art, the results of science and the productions of industry that has ever yet been made in this country, and will tend to increase the active smulation of the ase in every branch of intellectual developement.

The sole charge of the interior of the building, its division, arrangements, classification and police, has been confided to two officers of the Navy of the United States, Captains S. F. Dupont and C. H. Davie; and the sanction of the government given to the apprentment of these gentlemen, who have so much distinguished themselves in the special services in which they have been employed, affords proof of the confidence reposed and the interest felt, by the highest authorities of the country, in the general objects of the enterprise.

These gentlemen have organized their department as fol-

enterprise.

These gentlemen have organized their department as fol-

These gentlemen have organized their department as follows:

J. M. Batchelder—Secretary of the Superintendent;
Samuel Webber—Arrangement of Space and Classification;
Prof. B. Silliman, Jr.—Mineralogy and Chemistry;
B. P. Jonnson—Agricultural Implements;
Joseph E. Holmes—Machinery;
Fedward Vincent—Textile Fabrics;
Felix Piatti—Sculpture.
The directors have sensibly felt the confidence reposed in them by their fellow citizens, in all parts of the country, and they will continue to make every effort to satisfy their just expectations.

DIRECTORS.

and they will continue to make every effort to satisfy thei just expectations.

DIRECTORS.

Philip Burrows.
Alfred Pell,
August Belmont,
Charles W. Pester,
Alexander Hamilton, Jr.,
Charles W. Pester,
Alexander Hamilton, Jr.,
Charles W. Pester,
William W. Sone,
Elbert J. Anderson,
Henry R. Dunham,
W. C. H. Waddell,
Jacob A. Westervelt,
James A. Hamilton,
Yeatts Sherman,
James A. Hamilton,
F. W. Edmonds.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

WM. WHETTEN, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary,
L. C. STUART, Assistant Secretary.

An Extensive Sale of Real Estate is to-de noticed in another column. The lands to be sold are in tweetern part of this State, in that section embracing tehicest wheat land of the country. An auction sale such land is worth looking to. We would Call the Attention of our Re

to Mr. Flammer's advertisement in another celumn, and recommend to those having property to sell, or any kind of business to dispose of, to give him a call. His office is at 68 Wall street, in the basement. East New York Land Sale and Free Exeu

sion, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, of this week. Apply to C. R. MILLER, General Agent, No. 27 Nassau street, for excursion tickets, maps, &c.

Brilliant Improvements in the Daguerrec-type have been recently made by Gurney, 349 Broadway, whose splendid first class portraits are fully equal in tint and superior in the boldness of their relief to the most ex-quisite paintings on ivory.

Twenty-five Cent Daguerrean Depot, No. 132 Bowery, next to the new Bowery Savings' Bank. At who want bictures will call here. A daguerrean gallery for sale. Apply as above.

Vive la Humbug—show your Stripes—35 cent daguerrectyping is the smallest fry of flunkeyism ever knewn to take persons in. Come out and tell you give no case. N. B. Recres, corner of Grand street and the Bowery, first established the cheap system, and he never Feter Funks his customers. A fine picture, with case, coloring, and preservers, 50 cents.

N. B. REEVES. & CO., 283 Broadway, celebrated as the only genuine estab-lishment where cheap pictures are taken equal to the three dollar ones. All others are more initatom, and with our three horse power plate machine we fear as fival, because there can be none—when 700 pictures are taken daily. The "German small fry" were doned six weeks ago. CARDEN & CO., 283 Broadway.

White Teeth and Brown or Black Hair.— All can have this who use Lafont's West India soap root, which whitens the teeth, cleanses the mouth, sweetens the breath, &c. His solution of jet, the best hair dye made, only four shillings; dyes in two minutes light or dark brown and jet black; it softens and improves the hair. Sold only at 61— mind the No. 61—Walker street. Try these fine things.

Warranted.—No Charge will be made for DR. TOBLAS' Venetian Linimagt, if it is not superior to any other for the cure of cholera, cholic, dysentery, vomiting, croup, swellings cuts and palms of all kinds. For sale by the druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Depot, 240 Greenwich street, New York.